

CHAPTER 12

PATROLS

Naval security departments and detachments provide the commanding officer with continuous support by enforcing military laws, rules, and regulations. Security personnel are charged specifically with preventing and suppressing crime, assessing command physical security posture, investigating alleged offenses, apprehending offenders, and registering and controlling privately owned vehicles and weapons aboard the activity. Other responsibilities include keeping the commanding officer advised on the current state of crime and other potential problem areas, and procedures for preventing disruption of command discipline.

PATROL ACTIVITIES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Describe the four basic categories of patrol activity.

An effective, aggressive patrol operation is the cornerstone to the efficiency of any law enforcement tasking, whether military or civilian. The activities of patrol are as varied as the missions to be accomplished.

With few exceptions, patrol is performed by uniformed law enforcement personnel assigned to marked patrol units, or foot patrol. The primary emphasis of the uniformed patrol has been to establish a means of preventing and deterring crime, responding quickly to calls for service, and providing timely responses to non-crime service demands. Generally speaking, patrol activity can be broken into four basic categories:

1. Calls for service
2. Routine preventive patrol
3. Patrolman-initiated activity
4. Administrative tasks

These patrol activities comprise the basis for meeting the objectives of the patrol which are to (1) protect life and property; (2) prevent crime; (3) identify and apprehend offenders; and (4) maintain good order and discipline. Patrol operations have traditionally been designed to provide a multitude of both crime and

non-crime related services. The objectives of patrol reflect this multiplicity of purpose.

PATROL ORGANIZATION

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: List and explain the duties and responsibilities of the various members of the patrol organization.

Navy activities with a combined military and civilian population of 500 or more (or less, if deemed necessary by the commanding officer) have a security department with a security officer as the department head. Some larger commands will have a security detachment organized with a security officer as the Officer in Charge (OIC). The detachments and departments have at least three divisions: operations, administration, and investigations. Patrol comes under the functions of the operations division and the operations officer. The size of the station and the scope of security responsibilities determine the number of personnel assigned to a patrol section. Figure 12-1 is an example of a well staffed patrol organization. If a security department services a small activity, or is

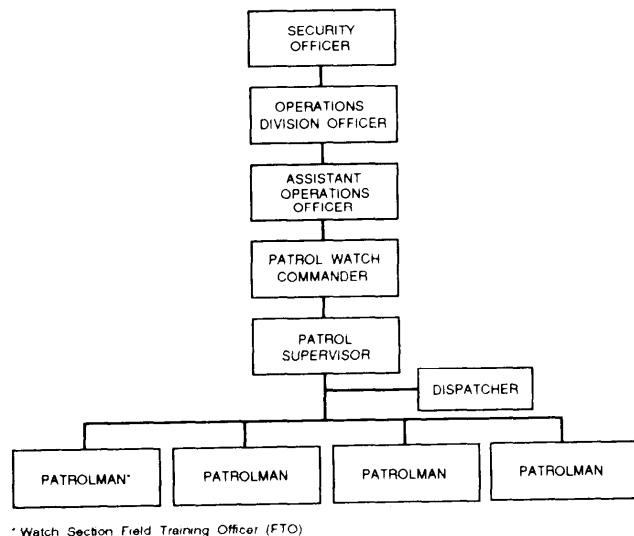


Figure 12-1.—Patrol organization.

understaffed, adjustments to the organization must be made. For example, the Patrol Watch Commander may absorb the duties of the Patrol Supervisor, or eliminate the Assistant Operations Officer, or both. The duties of the patrol division are listed in the following paragraphs.

SECURITY OFFICER

The security officer is responsible for organizing, training, and directing the command's police and guard forces sufficient to protect, react to, and confront situations and circumstances which threaten personnel and property.

OPERATIONS DIVISION OFFICER

The operations division officer is appointed by, and is responsible to, the security officer for the following:

1. Overall performance of the patrol division.
2. Training and welfare of all assigned personnel.
3. Enforcing all applicable laws, rules, and regulations.
4. Maintaining all required records, reports, and files.
5. Assigning qualified personnel to guard and patrol duties and maintaining a record of such assignments.
6. Maintaining various statistics and interpreting data to keep the security officer informed on the status of the patrol division.
7. Reviewing daily all incident complaint reports and preparing a brief of significant events (usually from the security desk journal) for the security officer.

In addition, the operations division officer may prepare and keep an up to date map of the entire area covered by the patrol division. This map can show the routes covered by each patrol, off limits areas, and other areas of significance. A bulletin board may be used for posting special orders for each patrol, photographs and descriptions of wanted persons, and other items of interest to the patrols.

PATROL WATCH COMMANDER

The patrol watch commander is under the direct supervision of the operations division officer or assistant operations officer, if assigned. The patrol watch commander is responsible for law enforcement and security of the activity during the period of the

watch. The duties and responsibilities of the patrol watch commander are as follows:

1. Ensuring that the patrol duty section personnel maintain a smart and correct military appearance at all times.
2. Instructing members of the watch of their duties and responsibilities and ensuring that all assigned tasks are **carried out in a professional manner**.
3. Ensuring that all trainees are assigned to the watch section field training officer (FTO) for proper indoctrination and training.
4. Ensuring the safeguarding of persons placed in detention. The watch supervisor (or turnkey if assigned) ensures that, when a person is searched, all applicable instructions pertaining to searches are complied with and that booking and required log entries are made.
5. Reviewing all incident complaint reports ensuring they are complete and concise and submitted to required authorities in a timely manner.
6. Making frequent inspections of persons apprehended, ensuring that no unnecessary bodily contact is made.
7. Making frequent inspections of the security department headquarters.
8. Responsible during the watch period for all equipment and items under the custody and control of the patrol section, such as weapons and patrol vehicles.

PATROL SUPERVISOR

The patrol supervisor is under the direct supervision of the patrol watch commander. The duties and responsibilities of the patrol supervisor are as follows:

1. Ensuring that all patrol personnel are assigned to a patrol area and that they understand their duties and responsibilities.
2. Ensuring that patrol personnel remain in their assigned patrol areas.
3. Being aware of all applicable departmental instructions, procedures, and policies that affect the proper performance of duty.
4. Ensuring the safe and proper operation of all assigned patrol vehicles.
5. Acting as a roving patrol, particularly in places or areas frequented by large numbers of personnel or trouble spots.

Patrol supervisors assist patrol personnel in handling serious incidents. Supervision of patrols ensures uniform performance of duties in accordance with approved procedures and promotes exemplary appearance and conduct. The patrol supervisor should correct any improper actions of patrol personnel and continually seek to improve policies and procedures with recommendations from field observations.

Supervisors are held responsible for the accuracy, grammar and format of reports submitted by their assigned personnel. Good reports can aid in reducing the administrative burden on higher level supervisory personnel, resulting in cost reductions.

The various forms, logs, and records used by patrol personnel are discussed in chapter 18.

DISPATCHER

The dispatcher is directly responsible to the watch supervisor or, in his or her absence, the patrol supervisor. The duties and responsibilities of the dispatcher are as follows:

1. Monitoring and directing the activities of the patrol units according to the direction of the watch supervisor.
2. Monitoring police radio nets and alarm indicators, ensuring expeditious response of field units.
3. Serving as an information source for patrol units. However, no supervisory functions are performed.
4. Maintaining the desk journal which is the official record of all patrol radio traffic. It is filed chronologically by date and serves as a backup reference and support for other reports.

It is imperative that the radio log contains the source, time, and substance of conversation on all routine calls. In cases of serious incidents, an incident complaint report (ICR) will be completed.

PATROLMEN

The patrolmen are directly responsible to the patrol supervisor. The duties and responsibilities of the patrolmen are as follows:

1. Patrolling an assigned area, ensuring security is maintained in the zone or area to which assigned.
2. Remaining vigilant at all times and ensuring his or her actions are in keeping with departmental procedures and policies.

3. Responding to radio calls and engaging in self-initiated law enforcement activities.

4. Extending military courtesies and making quick decisions based on judgment and common sense.

WATCH SECTION FIELD TRAINING OFFICER

The watch section field training officer (FTO) is directly responsible to the patrol watch commander for training purposes. Unless a patrol unit is adequately manned to provide a person to act solely as the FTO, the most qualified patrolman in the section will act in that capacity.

The duties and responsibilities of the field training officer are as follows:

1. Ensuring that each trainee receives extensive training in accordance with departmental procedures and policies.
2. Keeping abreast of all new and updated changes.
3. Ensuring that each trainee is knowledgeable of personal appearance standards and military courtesies.

METHODS OF PATROL

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Describe six techniques helpful in performing foot patrol duty. Explain the methods and techniques used in motor patrol, and the list the four purposes of fixed post patrol.

Patrols normally consist of two patrolmen who enforce activities in an assigned area during a specified period of time. The area of operations for each patrol and the duties to be performed are posted at the security headquarters and are distributed when the patrol is briefed. The detailed pattern and time of patrolling should be varied so that would-be offenders cannot determine routes and schedules. Patrols may be either mobile (foot patrols and motor patrols) or fixed posts.

In order to get assistance in cases of emergency, you must be familiar with the means of communication available on particular routes, posts, and with neighboring or overlapping patrols. Now let us discuss the different types of patrols.

FOOT PATROLS

Foot patrols cover limited areas frequented by military personnel, such as high traffic areas or amusement areas. Short patrol routes may be used so that special attention to known or potential trouble spots may be provided. The following techniques are helpful in performing foot patrol duty:

1. Know your patrol area thoroughly, including its streets, buildings, and other physical features.

2. Become acquainted with persons who live or work in your area. They may be good sources of information or assistance. Be courteous toward them but do not accept favors or gratuities from them.

3. Be able to give simple, accurate directions as to the location of certain facilities, in or adjacent to your area, such as bus stops, hospitals, and recreations areas. Know emergency/alternate routes in and from your area.

4. Patrolman should walk at a distance from buildings or structures so that they can better observe the area be less susceptible to surprise, and be readily seen and contacted by supervisors or by persons who seek assistance.

5. When patrolling off base and authorized to enter public buildings, do so in an inconspicuous manner. Pause to observe the activities and then move through the establishment to view conditions without loitering or disturbing the occupants. When entering dark areas, such as unlighted alleys or interiors, let your eyes become adjusted to the darkness before you proceed further. When using a flashlight, hold the light in your non-weapon hand and at a distance to the side of your body. This will aid in keeping the light from making you a target.

6. Be curious, take initiative, check or inquire into anything within the scope of your duties and authority concerning military personnel that is suggestive of improper conduct or disorder, and take appropriate action.

MOTOR PATROLS

Motor patrols perform essentially the same functions as foot patrols; however, they provide coverage of a much more extensive area. This includes performing physical security checks of installation perimeters, gates, and other physical barriers throughout the command. Motor patrols are capable of providing rapid reinforcement of other patrols, supervisory or

transportation services, communication services, and emergency services.

Motor patrols normally divide their actions between cruising and parking in areas where violations frequently occur. These activities should be performed in a plainly visible manner since visible patrols encourage compliance. Parking the vehicle in obscure places, such as behind billboards or among trees, is not conducive to good public relations or effective enforcement.

Set a good example for other drivers by observing traffic regulations and road courtesy.

In answering emergency calls, warning devices, such as sirens and warning lights mounted on the vehicle, should be used in accordance with local standard operating procedures (SOPs). Speed limits apply to all vehicles on emergency calls, and are established as maximum SAFE speeds under ideal conditions. Excess speed should be resorted to only when local policy permits and the situation warrants such action.

FIXED POSTS

In many instances, patrol operations may require the establishment of fixed posts. Some of the purposes of fixed posts are the following:

1. Maintain visitor and vehicle control
2. Provide information and assistance
3. Provide control/surveillance at special events
4. Provide traffic control at dangerous inter-sections

COMMUNITY/HUMAN RELATIONS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: List and describe seven rules that govern conduct, and explain 11 procedures that contribute to the overall community relations program.

The Master-at-Arms should make every effort to earn respect by performing duties in an efficient and courteous manner. Careful attention to your bearing and conduct will enable you to perform your duties more effectively. Regardless of any provocation, never be gruff or sarcastic.

RULES OF CONDUCT

Your every act while on duty as well as off duty influences the attitude that is developed toward you and what you represent. You must convey an impression of competence by the way you perform your duties. Otherwise, you cannot command respect or confidence, nor can you obtain the necessary prompt and proper compliance with your directions. You must, of course, be firm at times, but avoid unwarranted conduct and remarks that engender irritation and antagonism. Observe the following specific conduct rules while performing your duties:

1. Be alert, orderly, and courteous.
2. Be friendly and tactful.
3. Be sufficiently disciplined to control temper.
4. Display pride and interest in your duties.
5. Give assistance and information in a cheerful and willing manner.
6. Treat all persons fairly and impartially.
7. Be firm without being officious or overbearing.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROCEDURES

As an MA, your personal appearance and conduct must be exemplary. You must avoid actions and attitudes that could be detrimental to community relations. Through your actions, you must create an impression of professional competence and service in the community.

When you are performing duty on a naval base, you must remember that you are a representative of the naval service and constantly in public view. As such, you must maintain a reputation for smartness, alertness, and efficiency. Equipment and vehicles must be kept clean and in good repair.

Service personnel are quick to notice and criticize faults in the uniform and behavior of patrol personnel. The following procedures will contribute to the overall community relations program.

Do not smoke while in public view.

Limit conversations with the public. Many civil police agencies limit informal conversations to 3 minutes or less.

Do not loiter or lean against buildings or objects.

Learn the proper methods for handling incidents and spectators at the scene of incidents. This is an

effective method of gaining community confidence and goodwill.

Do not appear to the community to be “punishing” violators. Remember, this is the job of the courts, not the Master-at-Arms.

When driving police vehicles, use restraint and caution in emergencies, and drive slowly while on routine patrol.

Be courteous and professional when talking either in person or on the telephone.

The proper use of a notebook lends an air of professionalism to the Master-at-Arms and should be required by all patrolmen.

The use of security credentials to solicit favors, gifts, or gratuities is strictly forbidden. Furthermore, these concessions should not be accepted when offered. Members of the patrol must pay regular prices for meals, services, and goods, whether on duty or in a liberty or leave status.

Patrol members are forbidden to indulge in any form of intoxicating beverage or other form of intoxicant while on duty or at any other time, as prescribed by unit regulations.

Maintain respectful and friendly relations with civil authorities and the civilian community in general. Be alert to your duty in preventing disharmony prejudicial to the armed services.

COMMUNICATIONS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: State the primary means of communication in patrol activities. Distinguish between a base station and a mobile two-way radio set. Describe transmission procedures in terms of net organization, standard 10-codes, and plain language communications. Identify four transmission techniques prohibited by the FCC. List six communications elements for which the patrol watch commander is responsible.

Radio is the primary means of communications used in controlling patrol activities. Most operations consist of a base station (police headquarters) and a number of mobile units. Most of the radios in naval patrol units are frequency modulated (FM) voice sets. Only voice communications can give the quick transmission response necessary for command control

of highly mobile patrols. Another important reason for the use of voice FM radio is the comparative ease of training personnel in using the equipment.

BASE STATION

A base station consists of a fixed or transportable radio transmitter and receiver capable of sending and receiving voice messages to and from other radios on the same net. Fixed base stations are normally installed permanently at police headquarters. Transportable sets are small, self contained units that can be operated on internal batteries or a 110-volt power source.

MOBILE TWO-WAY RADIO SETS

Mobile two-way radio sets consist of a radio transmitter for sending messages and a radio receiver for receiving them. Installed as an operating unit in a motor vehicle, a set provides two-way voice communication with the base central station and all other stations in the net. The sets are used in law enforcement and protection functions of the patrol unit. The sets enable each patrol to keep in constant touch with patrol headquarters and with other patrols of the unit. They provide direct communication with other patrol vehicles when investigating crimes and reporting traffic and other public safety conditions. The set can be used to request immediate assistance in an emergency.

Since a two-way radio communication system consists of a base station and one or more mobile units, or patrol vehicles in the patrol net, all sets in the net must operate on the same frequency.

TRANSMISSION PROCEDURES

Certain operational and procedural practices facilitate transmission and reception of messages. Personnel using radio communication equipment must know these operating practices.

Net Organization

Radiotelephone is the transmitting medium most frequently employed in patrol operations. In these operations, all stations comprising a net transmit and receive on the same operating frequency. A minimum of two stations is necessary to form a radio net. In a net of three or more stations, one is designated net control station (NCS). The NCS is sometimes referred to as the base station, central station, or fixed station. In patrol operations, the NCS is usually located at headquarters. The primary function of the NCS is to control patrols. It

also maintains circuit discipline and ensures that subordinate stations conduct operations in accordance with prescribed operating procedures.

Call Signs

Each radio station is assigned a call consisting of a combination of letters and/or numbers, to identify units without disclosing names or locations. They are used when any station in the net desires to contact any other station in the net.

Standard 10-Code Communication

Security departments must have radio communication practices that are standard from base to base. Personnel transferring within the security field should not be required to learn a new radio code with each transfer. During emergencies and crisis management situations absolute clarity of communications is mandatory. You should use the standard 10-code, standard response codes, and the phonetic alphabet (fig. 12-2) when transmitting.

Plain Language Communication

Plain language means the use of short statements to contact units, give assignments, describe situations, give locations, and provide specific instructions and warnings. Some examples of plain language transmissions by a dispatcher are as follows:

“UNIT SIX, SEE THE MANAGER, A FIGHT, NAS ENLISTED CLUB”

“UNITS TWO AND FOUR, REPORT OF A WOMAN SCREAMING, ROOM TWO THREE FOUR, BARRACKS EIGHT. UNIT TWO YOUR CALL IS CODE THREE.”

“UNITS ONE AND THREE, SILENT ALARM AT THE CREDIT UNION, CODE TWO.”

“UNIT SEVEN, SEE THE WOMAN REPORTING A PROWLER, QUARTERS ONE THREE FOUR ALFA, CODE TWO.”

“ALL UNITS RESPONDING TO SILENT ALARM AT THE DISBURSING OFFICE, CODE FOUR, FALSE ALARM, CONTINUE PATROL.”

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC)

The FCC was created by the Communications Act of 1934 as an independent agency to regulate interstate

<u>10-Code</u>			
10-4	Acknowledge		
10-6	Busy on assignment		
10-7	Out of service		
10-8	In service		
10-9	Repeat		
10-15	Prisoner in custody		
10-19	Return to station		
10-20	What is your location		
10-28	Registration or drivers license check		
10-29	Check for wanted		
10-38	Traffic stop		
999	Officer needs help — EMERGENCY		
<u>Response Codes</u>			
CODE 1	Routine response		
CODE 2	Urgent response without siren and lights		
CODE 3	Emergency response with sirens and lights		
CODE 4	No further assistance required		
<u>Phonetic Alphabet</u>			
A	Alfa	N	November
B	Bravo	O	Oscar
C	Charlie	P	Papa
D	Delta	Q	Quebec
E	Echo	R	Romeo
F	Foxtrot	S	Sierra
G	Golf	T	Tango
H	Hotel	U	Uniform
I	India	V	Victor
J	Juliett	W	Whiskey
K	Kilo	X	X-Ray
L	Lima	Y	Yankee
M	Mike	Z	Zulu

Figure 12-2.-10-Code, Response Codes, and Phonetic Alphabet.

and foreign commerce in communications by wire and radio. Military radio transmissions are subject to monitoring by the FCC. Supervisors and patrol personnel whose duties require them to operate radio equipment should be acquainted with practices prohibited by the FCC. In carrying out its responsibilities, the FCC specifically prohibits

1. use of profane or obscene language over the air;
2. transmission of superfluous, false, or deceptive signals or communication;
3. transmission not in accordance with the limitations of a station license or by an unlicensed station; and
4. transmission by unauthorized operators.

The patrol watch commander must monitor and inspect all communications systems while on duty to ensure

1. compliance with orders and prescribed doctrine or policy;
2. adherence to FCC regulations;
3. efficiency of operations in the accomplishment of assigned mission;
4. use of correct phraseology and radio procedures;
5. proper maintenance of radio logs; and
6. that all radio equipment is in operating condition and that repairs are made by qualified personnel only.

TRAFFIC STOPS (UNKNOWN RISKS)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Describe the procedures and techniques used to make traffic stops with unknown risks.

The safety of the Master-At-Arms/security force member and the people in the vehicle is the primary concern in any traffic stop.

Police officers make hundreds of vehicle traffic stops each day in the United States, many without incident, others at the risk of their lives. Over-confidence, carelessness, and lack of training are the main reasons officers lose their lives during vehicle traffic stops.

Before initiating the stop, select a safe location; If possible, choose a place large enough for the security vehicle and the violator to pull off the road and not

interfere with other traffic. During hours of darkness, lighting should play a major role in your selection of an area to stop a vehicle. Also, avoid

1. intersections,
2. curves,
3. hills, and
4. areas of total darkness.

Before making the stop, write down the license number of the vehicle, make, model, color, and if known, the year.

Notify the dispatcher BEFORE the stop is initiated, with the following information:

1. Location of stop.
2. License number of the vehicle.
3. Number of individuals in the vehicle and of what sex.
4. Reason stop is being made.

Initiate the stop, using emergency lights, horn, siren, and/or public address system, in that order. Direct the vehicle to the right edge of the roadway. Park the security vehicle 10 to 12 feet from the stopped vehicle and offset 3 feet to the left.



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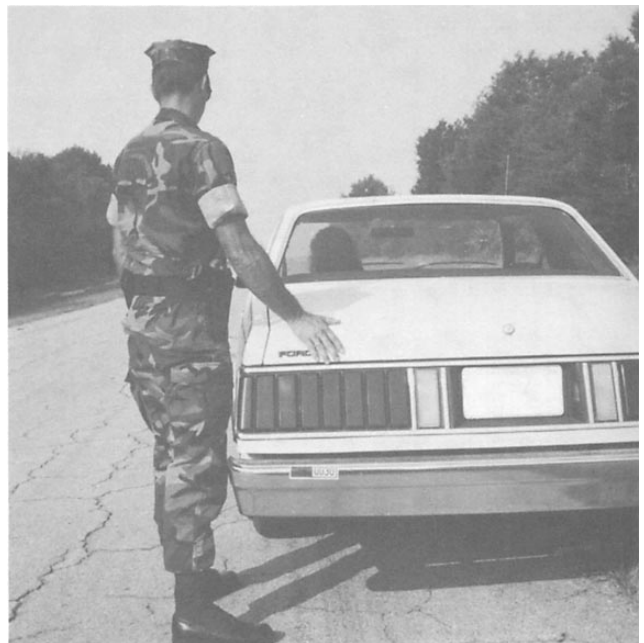
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Leave emergency lights and four way flashers on and exit the vehicle to start your approach. Remember to look for traffic and vehicles pulling up behind you. Exit your vehicle completely and begin walking slowly towards the stopped vehicle. While approaching the violator vehicle, be observant for any unusual movement in the vehicle and any objects being thrown from the vehicle.



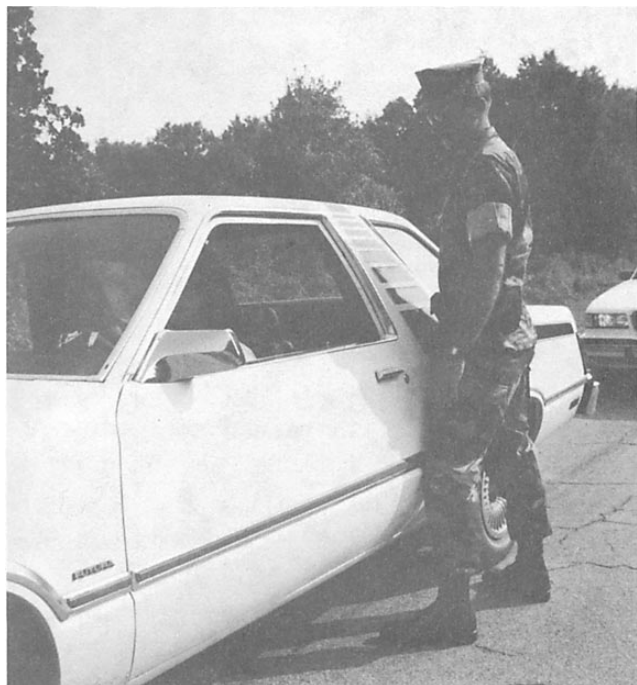
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If only the front seat of the vehicle is occupied, keep the occupants in sight, approach from the left side of the vehicle, stop at rear window and check the back seat and floor and at the same time, press down on the trunk, to make sure it's closed and locked.



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Stop at the rear edge of the driver's door and stand with your weapon side away from the driver. Using one knee, press it lightly against the door; this will alert and enable you to react if the driver attempts to exit the vehicle.



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When the vehicle is occupied both front and rear seats, follow the same steps for approaching a vehicle with only the front seat occupied. Using peripheral vision, watch people in both the front and back seats.

If two Master-At-Arms/security force members are riding in one vehicle, they should not approach the violator vehicle together. Allow the driver to approach first and then the second member should approach on the right side of the vehicle and stop at the right rear section of the vehicle. An alternate approach is for the second member to remain at the vehicle, behind the passenger side door.

When there is cause to have the violator get out of his/her vehicle (such as a DUI), check for oncoming traffic for safety of all involved. If there is more than one person in the vehicle for suspected DUI, wait until backup arrives before removing the violator.

Open the driver's door, moving backwards carefully as the door opens, to avoid being struck by the door. If traffic conditions make it unsafe to exit from the driver's side door, use the door on the passenger side.

Once the driver is out of the vehicle, tell and/or escort the individual to the rear of his vehicle. Stay behind the individual, always alert for sudden movements or actions, and follow this person to the curb or sidewalk.

When stopping a motorcycle, direct the driver to step over to the curb or sidewalk.

When dealing with traffic violators, maintain courtesy and proper military and professional bearing. Except for unusual circumstances, keep all persons in the vehicle for better control.

Use proper titles. The security member/MA should introduce himself/herself (such as "Good morning Sir" or "Ma'am", "My Name is MA1 Boate or Patrolman Boate of NAS Neversail Security Department.")

Ask for identification documents, vehicle documents and other documents required by installation regulations or SOP. Accept only the requested items and not entire wallets or purses.

MA/security force members should never reach into the violator's vehicle. If issuing a traffic citation, write the citation inside your patrol vehicle, or at the right rear of the patrol vehicle, looking periodically at the violator vehicle.

After writing the traffic citation, use caution approaching the violator vehicle. After the driver signs the citation, ensure you have returned all documentation received, back to the driver.

Upon returning to your patrol vehicle, never turn your back to the violator vehicle; walk backwards to your patrol vehicle, using caution and care. If traffic is heavy or congested, assist the violator back into the traffic pattern/flow.



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Unknown risk traffic stops are just that-unknown. The MA/Security member has no way to determine who is being stopped or how they may react. Be alert, cautious, and remember your training-the best way to be prepared. Don't become careless or relaxed just because you patrol a Naval installation and nothing unusual ever happens; you could be signing your death warrant.

TRAFFIC STOPS (HIGH RISK)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Describe the procedures and techniques used to make traffic stops with high risk.

High risk traffic stops (felony) are extremely dangerous and carry a greater possibility of risk for MA/security force personnel. Unlike the unknown-risk traffic stop, there is a definite known danger in stopping this violator/vehicle. The vehicle may have been identified as stolen, and the individuals in the vehicle may be suspected for serious offenses (such as rape, robbery, murder) or for whatever reason do not want to be stopped by any type of police officer. Due to the hazards and danger involved, the techniques for high risk stops are totally different.

Before the initial stop is made on a suspected vehicle, select a safe location, choosing a place large enough for two patrol vehicles side-by-side. The stop location should be well lit if possible. Avoid intersections, curves, hills, and well traveled areas (both by traffic and pedestrians).

Stop the suspect vehicle; notify the dispatcher of location, make model, year, (if known), license number, number of individuals, and their sex, in the vehicle. Request additional backup; for every individual in the suspect vehicle, one MA/Security force member should be dispatched, and always add one additional. (In the event you do not see all individuals)

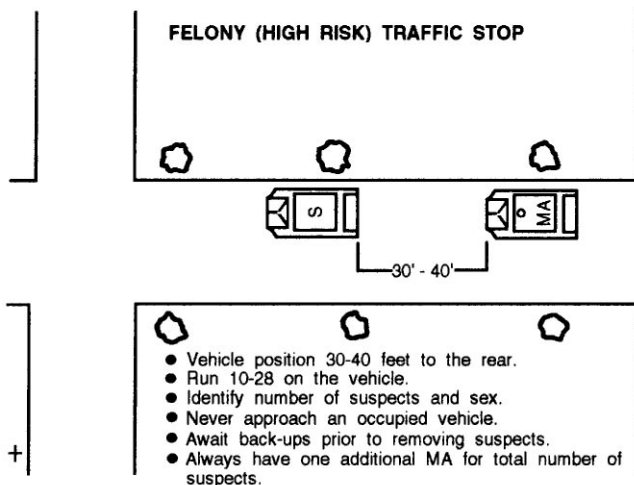
Stop your vehicle 30 to 40 feet to the rear of the suspect vehicle. Park directly behind the vehicle, not offset. Your engine should remain running in the event you must get out of range or back away from the suspect vehicle. At nighttime, you should keep your vehicle headlights, spotlights, and takedown lights focused on the suspect vehicle.



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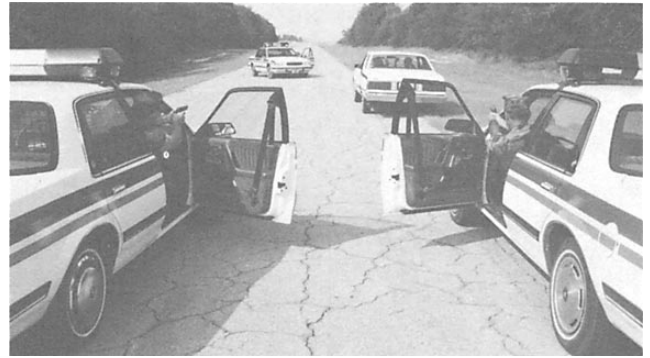
Using your public address system and in a clear, concise, firm, and authoritarian voice, instruct the occupants to remain in the vehicle and to turn off the vehicle engine. All commands should be brief and to the point. Do not accept delay. A sample command could be "DRIVER, PLACE YOUR HANDS ON THE FRONT WINDSHIELD, DO IT NOW!" The first MA/security force member at the scene will be the senior person and will do all the talking and issue all instructions. No one else should give commands; this will eliminate confusion.

While awaiting backup, remain in your vehicle (NEVER APPROACH A SUSPECT VEHICLE IN A HIGH RISK TRAFFIC STOP). Open your driver's side door, lean out slightly, and train your weapon on the suspect vehicle. Use your vehicle for maximum cover. Take notice of traffic before opening the door and, if it is dark wait until backup arrives to train on the suspect vehicle. Continually stay in communication with dispatcher.



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Initial backup vehicle will park parallel to the first vehicle with room between the vehicles to open the second unit's passenger side door. The backup MA will move to the passenger side of the vehicle and train on the suspect vehicle. The occupants will be ordered to place their hands on the front windshield and keep them there. If the responding units are two-person patrols, then all MAs will remain in the vehicles and train on the suspect vehicle. No one should exit the patrol vehicles until required to secured the suspects.



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The forward observer also remains in the vehicle and trains on the suspect vehicle.



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REMOVAL OF THE SUSPECTS (DRIVER)

Before attempting to remove any of the occupants, the senior person will communicate with all responding personnel to ensure all personnel are ready and in position.

Using the P/A system order the driver to remove their left hand from the windshield, reach over the steering wheel and remove the ignition key.



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A third backup vehicle will block the forward escape of the suspect vehicle and act as the forward observer. Depending on the stop location, the forward observer may or may not be exposed. On normal base roadways, the third backup vehicle should be placed to prevent escape of the suspect vehicle, stop traffic in the opposite direction, and be positioned as to not be in the field of fire of the other MA/security force personnel.



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The driver will then be ordered to extend both arms out the driver's side window, drop the keys to the ground and keep his or her arms extended outside the vehicle.

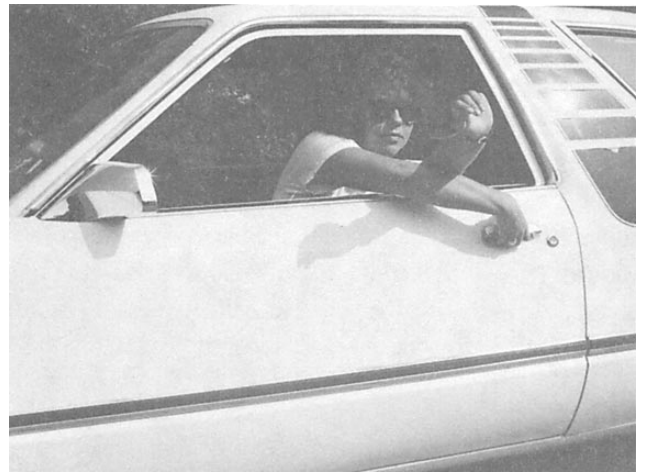


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The driver will then be ordered to open the door, from the outside, using the right hand and push the door open. Holding the door open, the driver will be ordered to slowly exit the vehicle and stand up with hands raised above his or her head, once out of the vehicle.



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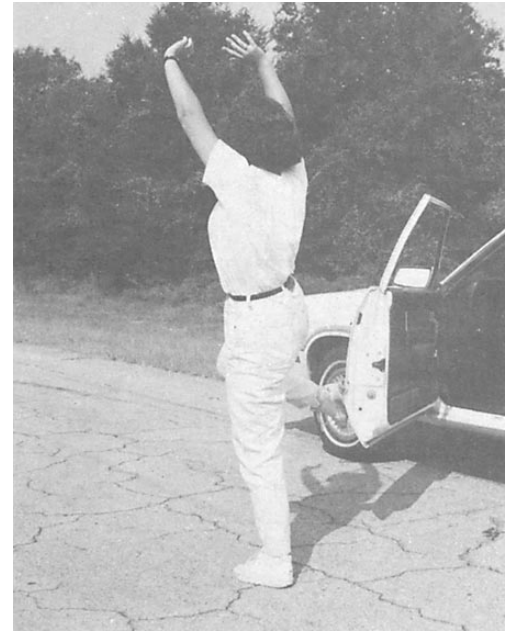


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The driver will then be ordered to step sideways away from the vehicle and clear of the open door. The passenger maintains his or her position with hands still on the windshield. The driver will then be ordered to kick the door closed using the right foot. This will prevent anyone attempting to exit the vehicle without warning and also prevent the driver from attempting to get back into the vehicle.

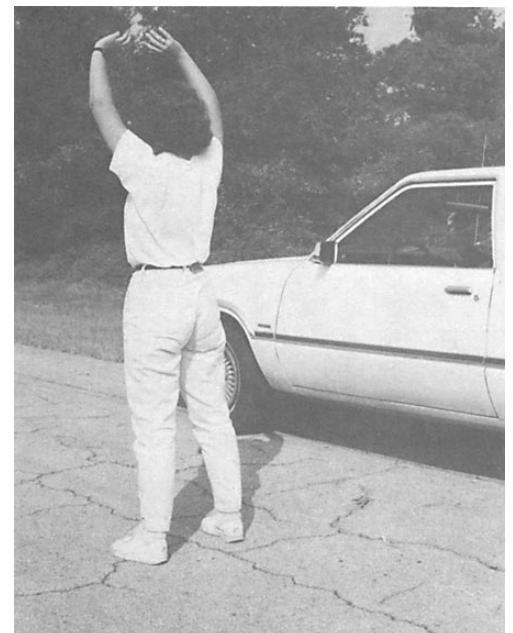


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The driver will then be ordered to slowly turn 360 degrees to be observed for concealment of any weapons. The driver can be ordered to lift his/her shirt in order for MA to see if there is anything in the waist band. Personnel wearing jackets or coats should be ordered to take them off and drop them to the ground immediately upon exiting the vehicle. The driver will then be ordered to return to the position of facing front and away from the patrol units behind the suspect vehicle, and to keep his or her hands above the head.



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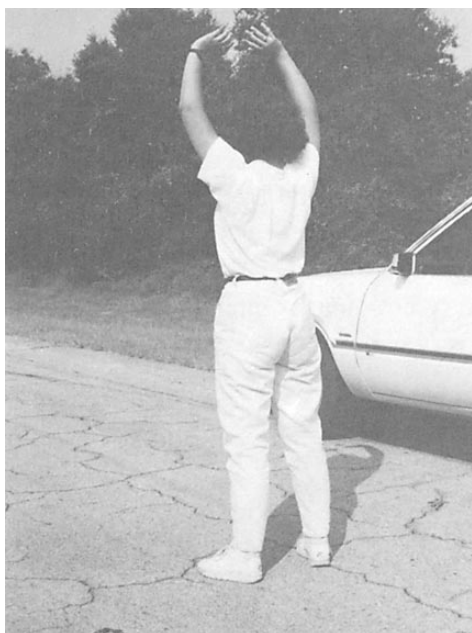


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The driver will then be ordered to continue moving backwards towards the sound of the senior MA's voice. Once the driver reaches the point between the opened doors of the security vehicles, the driver will be ordered to stop.



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The driver will continue to face away from MAs positioned to the rear of the suspect vehicle. Using the P/A system, the senior person will direct the driver to slowly walk backwards towards the sound of his or her voice. If the stopped vehicle is a van, when reaching the rear of the vehicle, the driver will be instructed to open the rear doors. If the door is locked, the driver will be directed to get the keys, unlock the door, and to throw the keys towards the front of the vehicle on the roadway. Make sure that at no time does the driver turn and face you while the doors are being opened.



193.179

The driver will then be ordered to slowly turn around, facing the rear of the patrol vehicles, and moving to a position near the rear tires. The second responding MA will concentrate on the driver; the senior MA will continue to observe the suspect vehicle. At this time the driver will be ordered to a prone position on the roadway with legs spread wide apart and hands behind their back.

The second MA will immediately handcuff the driver and then search the suspect. Proper procedures for the prone search should be followed. (If the suspect is a female, and no female officer is present, a patdown search only may be done by a male officer.) The different types of searches will be discussed later in this chapter.



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The driver will then be assisted into a sitting position, then stood up, and placed into the MA's patrol unit. The driver will be secured before any other person is removed from the suspect vehicle. The MAs will then return to their original position inside their patrol vehicle.



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REMOVAL OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS (PASSENGER(S))

The procedures for removal of other individuals are basically a repeat of those required to remove the driver. There are, however, several differences:

The passenger will maintain his position until ordered by the senior MA to move. He will be ordered to move into the driver's seat, keeping his hands on the windshield. He will be then ordered to extend both hands out the driver side window. Using his right hand he will reach over and open the door from the outside. He will then be ordered to push the door open and slowly exit the vehicle. Once outside the vehicle he will step away from the door and using his right foot kick the door closed. Again this will prevent anyone from attempting to get out of the vehicle or the passenger attempting to get back in.



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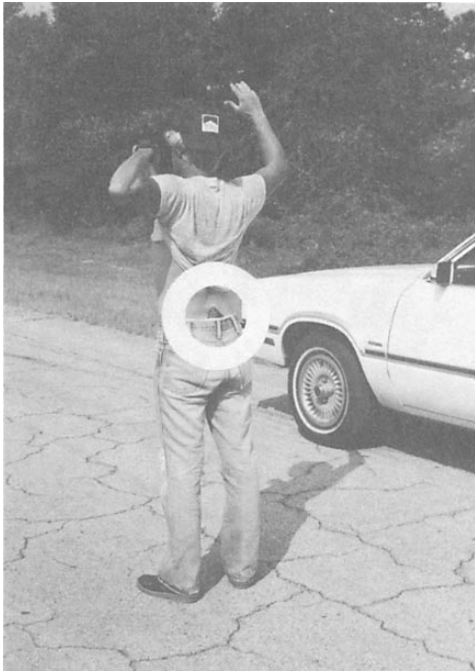
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The passenger will be ordered to continue to face toward the front direction of the suspect vehicle, facing the forward observer. For male or female suspects, if they are wearing loose clothing, instruct them to use one hand (left one, since the majority of people are right handed) to lift the clothing up and away from the waist. If a weapon is discovered, the MA issuing instructions should warn all other persons present and keep the suspect covered. Order the suspect to very slowly reach behind and with his or her left hand, using thumb and forefinger, remove the weapon from his or her waistband. The suspect will then be ordered to slowly bend over and place the weapon on the roadway. The suspect will then be ordered to stand up, keeping his or her hands above the head. At this point, the suspect may be ordered to kick the weapon away, or leave it where he or she placed it, or to step back away from the weapon. The suspect will then be ordered to slowly turn

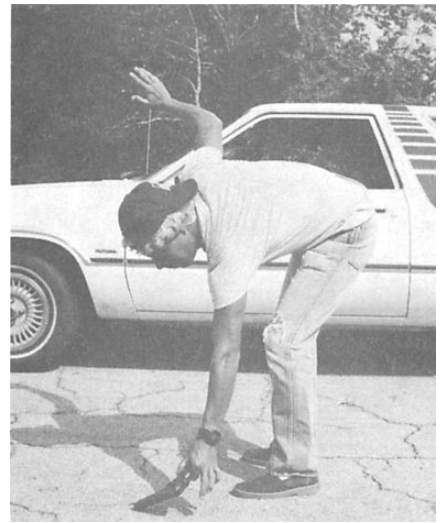
360 degrees, so the MA can check for any other weapons, and return to a position facing forward again.



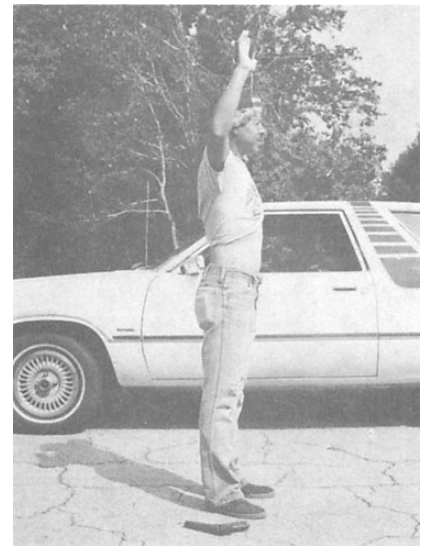
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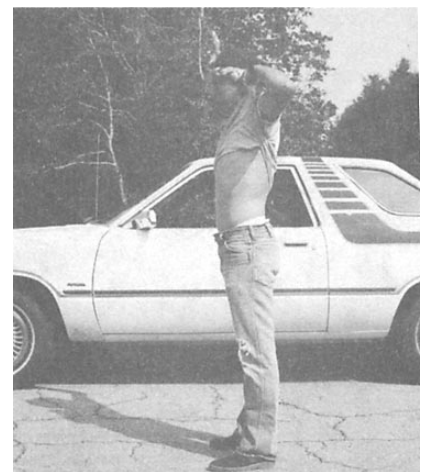
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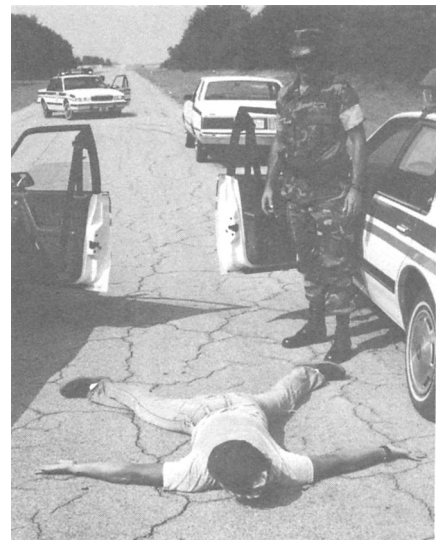
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The suspect will then be instructed to start walking backwards towards the voice of the senior MA and to continue walking backwards until he or she reaches the point of the two opened doors, where he or she will stop. The suspect will then be ordered to turn around, facing to the rear of the patrol vehicles. The MA in the first patrol vehicle will focus on the suspect, while the other MA continues to observe the suspect vehicle. The suspect will then be ordered to walk to a position even with the rear tires on the patrol vehicles.

The suspect will then be ordered to a prone position on the roadway, legs spread, and arms apart. After he/she is in that position, the MA will handcuff and search the suspect. The suspect will then be placed and secured into the patrol unit. With two units you can keep the suspects separated, especially when opposite sexes are involved. This will also prevent them from communicating and pre-planning their stories.



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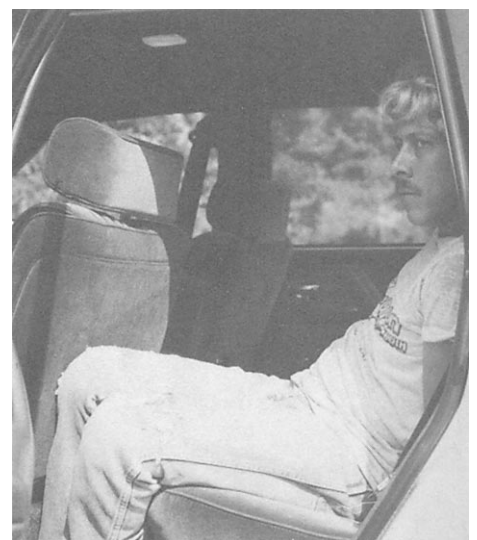
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CLEARING THE VEHICLE

Once all visible suspects are removed from the vehicle, the task of clearing the vehicle for any possible remaining individuals is the next step and probably the most dangerous.

After the visible suspects have been secured, the two primary MA's will resume their position back in their vehicles. The forward observer will then exit his vehicle, keeping his weapon trained on the suspect vehicle. He should move far enough to the right of the suspect vehicle to seek cover if a third individual becomes visible and to stay out of the direct line of fire from the two rear patrol units. Crouching down to present the smallest target, the forward observer will move towards the front of the suspect vehicle and stop at the right front bumper. He will kneel down and place his free hand on the bumper of the vehicle. He is checking for movement in the vehicle and should remain in this position until he is confident that there appears to be no one else hiding in the vehicle.



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He will then move from the bumper to the right side of the vehicle and slowly stand up training his weapon into the interior of the vehicle. If he observes someone in the vehicle he should immediately drop to the ground and move to the front of the suspect vehicle, using the vehicle for cover. The sequence of events will have to be repeated to remove the other individual from the vehicle. If the vehicle is empty, the forward observer will signal the other MAs with a thumbs up signal.



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Once the interior is clear, there still remains one area that also has to be cleared-the trunk. To clear the trunk, the forward observer will move towards the right front of the suspect vehicle and the MA in the vehicle directly behind the suspect vehicle, will exit his vehicle and move to the rear of his patrol vehicle.

The forward observer will move to the left front of the suspect vehicle and the other MA will move to the right rear of his patrol vehicle and move out and away

from the vehicle to make his approach to the suspect vehicle. This move must be cautious and careful since now both MAs are in each other field of fire. The MA approaching from the rear has the opportunity to drop and roll if anything should happen and the forward observer has the suspect vehicle to use for cover since any attack would have to come from the trunk.



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The forward observer will move to a position midway of the suspect vehicle keeping his sight and his weapon trained on the trunk. The other MA now approaches the suspect vehicle from the far right rear. Both MAs position themselves forward of the trunk and to each side with attention directed towards the trunk. Keeping his sight and weapon trained, the forward observer will bend down and retrieve the vehicle keys; the other MA will concentrate on the trunk. The remaining MA will be

guarding and watching the suspects secured in the patrol vehicles.



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Holstering his weapon, the forward observer should drop to the roadway and position himself at the rear of the suspect vehicle, and use the vehicle bumper as cover. The forward observer then inserts the key into the trunk.

Using hand signals, the forward observer will signal the other MA he is about to open the trunk, he will then open the trunk. If the trunk lid does not open by itself, he will have to give it a push. Then, protecting himself using the rear bumper, the covering MA will have the vehicle trunk covered in the event someone is in it and clear the trunk. He will then signal the MA at the patrol vehicles with a thumbs up signal if the trunk is clear and shout "CLEAR" for the MA on the roadway.



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On newer vehicles the trunk may also be opened from the glovebox. Usually a red color button located inside the glovebox on the left side.

High risk traffic stops are extremely dangerous. Don't take any chances. The technique is time consuming, and traffic will be delayed until the evolution is complete, but it is not worth your life or the lives of your shipmates by hurrying, or by assuming that there is little danger because the stop is made on a military installation.

APPREHENSION AND RESTRAINT

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Describe the procedures and techniques used in apprehension and restraint.



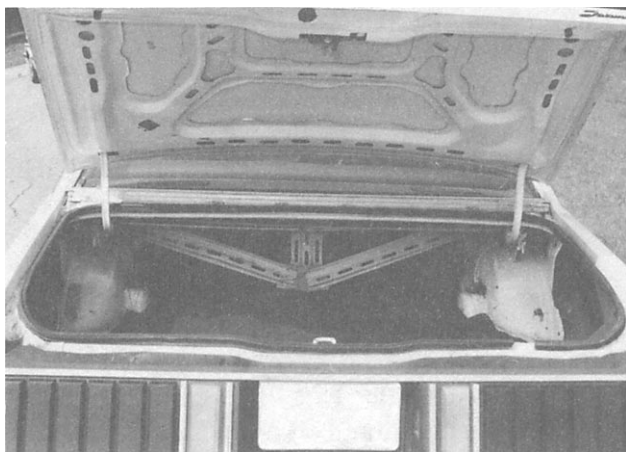
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The way you approach an individual can mean the difference between safe, quiet, and effective apprehensions, and those which are unsafe, draw unnecessary attention, and may fail to result in apprehensions. When approaching a member of the Armed Forces who is to be questioned, corrected for a minor offense, or apprehended, your first words will either control the situation or create a disturbance.

A smooth, courteous, and efficient approach, and a firm, but friendly, conversational tone usually can calm all but the most violent offenders.

A suspect is either cooperative or not. An uncooperative attitude is a good indication that an apprehension is necessary and that force may be required. By anticipating trouble before it occurs, the Master-at-Arms is in better position to take immediate action. A cooperative attitude, in itself, is not always an indication of innocence. Experienced offenders sometimes appear to be model sailors.

Keep your voice low, but distinct, with a tone of quiet authority and friendliness. Never make individuals feel they are being placed in a situation they must fight their way out. Members of the Armed Forces should be questioned as privately as possible, away from crowded areas. One Master-at-Arms does the questioning or apprehending; the other stays in the background ready to assist his or her partner, if necessary. When an apprehension is necessary, it must be made immediately.



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USE OF FORCE

When making an apprehension, only such force as is necessary should be used. If the apprehension cannot

be made without the use of force, use the MINIMUM amount of force necessary. The use of excessive force makes one liable to prosecution by law.

The use of deadly force must be used only in situations where no other alternatives exist. Deadly force is that force inflicted upon another person for the purpose of causing substantial bodily harm or death. Its use is justified only under conditions of extreme necessity, when all lesser means have failed. The use of deadly force is discussed in chapter 9 and in SECNAV INSTRUCTION 5500.29.

USE OF EQUIPMENT

As previously mentioned, an MA is never justified in treating an offender with unwarranted violence or resorting to dangerous methods if the apprehension can be executed otherwise. In extreme circumstances, you may have to use authorized items of police equipment in effecting an apprehension.

Firearms

You must exercise great caution and judgment in the use of firearms; only extreme necessity justifies the taking of a human life. As stated before, the use of firearms is authorized ONLY when all other means of accomplishing the mission have failed. Never draw firearms to use as a bluff or to communicate a threat. Remove your pistol from its holster only when its use is imminent and justified. The use of firearms against an individual who has committed a minor offense is not justifiable. A serious offense justifying the use of firearms is one attempted by force or surprise.

Although firing on persons in the act of committing a serious offense is legally justified under certain circumstances, you must consider, before shooting, the nature of the offense, your own safety, and the safety of persons in the area. These considerations generally will indicate what actions should be taken.

In attempting to halt a fleeing suspect, DO NOT fire warning shots. If the suspect fails to stop after the command HALT has been repeated once, consider before firing whether the offense is serious enough to warrant such action. Shots should NEVER be fired if they may possibly endanger innocent bystanders. The burden of proving the necessity will rest upon you.

Since personnel stationed overseas may be subject to the jurisdiction of the local foreign courts, you must be especially knowledgeable of the conditions and circumstances in which the use of firearms is legally justified under the local laws in those areas. In many cases, these laws are different from, and more restrictive

than, provisions of United States law. Firearms are covered in chapter 8 of this manual.

Handcuffs

Each time patrolmen perform an apprehension, they must assume that the person in custody may be dangerous and may become violent. Therefore, police personnel must rely upon their judgment, training, and experience in determining the need to handcuff the offender. It is not necessary, or desirable, to handcuff all persons apprehended.

Handcuffs should be applied when the offender is to be transported by a lone patrolman or in any case where the apprehending patrolman has reason to believe restraint is necessary.

Handcuffs are only temporary restraining devices and do not make a person helpless. The apprehended person still can use his or her head, body, and to a certain extent, his or her arms.

There are many ways handcuffs can be opened without keys, so never relax your vigilance just because the offender is wearing them.

So that you can place the cuffs on the offender as quickly as possible, keep them ready for instant use by wearing them as follows:

1. Keep them in a pouch, with the locks on opposing sides and the linking chain up. Keep both ratchet arms toward the belt buckle.
2. Wear the pouch on your belt, so that they are instantly accessible to you, but out of open view where the offender might easily grab them.

When you handcuff an offender, always secure his or her hands behind the back palms out, and double lock the handcuffs.

WARNING

If the offender has his or her hands cuffed in front, he or she has a potent weapon for striking or strangling you.

For additional control, use a belt to secure the offender's hands to the body. Be sure the belt buckle is out of reach of the offender's fingers.

When you must transport a handcuffed person in a vehicle, buckle him or her in with a seat belt. This is done for that person's safety as well as your own.

WARNING

Never handcuff anyone to a fixed object while traveling in a vehicle, aircraft, and so forth. Federal law prohibits handcuffing prisoners to any fixture on a vehicle or railroad car.

To apply the handcuffs, place the suspect in one of the handcuffing/search positions that are later discussed in this chapter.

Chemical Aerosol Irritant Projectors

Chemical aerosol irritant projectors are extremely useful tools when properly used and when their function is understood. They should be used only in situations where the use of force is absolutely necessary to control violent behavior, and only as an alternative to more extreme application of force. They should never, under any circumstances, be used indiscriminately or punitively. If improperly used, these weapons may cause some degree of physical injury. (Even if they cause nothing more than psychological shock, their potential must be recognized.)

Experience has shown that even the best control irritant is not equally effective on all persons. You should not become overconfident with the use of aerosol irritants because you could be caught off guard if you encounter an individual who is not adversely affected by the irritant.

Units that locally purchase an aerosol irritant should ensure that they are getting the best quality product. Many dispensers have been marketed, most with similar appearances in markings and containers. Improperly made or tested agents could cause permanent injury.

Aerosol irritant projectors should be used only after all reasonable efforts to control a violent person have failed. If the irritant is used to effect an apprehension, the areas of the body exposed to the liquid should be flushed with water as quickly as practicable.

When these irritants are used for crowd control, efforts should be made to caution affected people to flush exposed areas. (Many police departments use preprinted cards that can be handed to persons who have come into contact with the liquid. Others have standard procedures for making public address announcements.)

Regardless of the situation, the use of irritants under the following conditions requires that the subject be taken to a hospital for immediate emergency treatment:

1. Discharge at any effective distance into the eye or face at very close range (less than 2 feet).

2. Prolonged discharge at any effective distance into the face of an already incapacitated person, or a person not responding to normal applications of the irritant formula.

3. Discharge of large quantities in a confined space, such as a small room or a closed automobile.

Projectors must never be discharged in the immediate vicinity of infants, as their respiratory systems are especially sensitive to irritating vapors.

POLICE BATON

The police baton is a highly effective and versatile individual defensive weapon. It allows the user to maintain a defensive nonaggressive posture. The baton is to be used in a quick reaction defensive mode as an extension of the arm and hand and is used primarily to poke or jab. It is also used to apply come-along holds.

Some of the advantages of the police baton are the following:

1. The baton is immediately responsive to the minimum force requirement.

2. It can be rapidly removed and immediately used with one hand.

3. It can be effectively used in riot control formations.

4. The dimensions of the baton are constant throughout, thus eliminating any weak point.

The use of the police baton is presently being taught at MA training school at Lackland Air Force Base. Marine cadres attached to security departments are also available to provide proper training.

The police baton is 26 inches long, constructed of high-density, straight-grain, second-growth hickory or oak, or of high-impact plastic. It is 1-1/4 inches in diameter, rounded at both ends, and weighs no less than 15 but no more than 18 ounces. The baton is equipped with a snug-fitting rubber grommet positioned 8 inches from one end of the baton (fig. 12-3). A 1 1/2-inch-diameter ring holder is provided which is attached to the belt by means of a short leather strap.

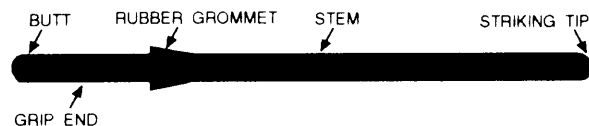


Figure 12-3.—Police baton.

Any come-along described herein may be accomplished using the baton. The baton in the hands of alert patrolmen who have been trained in its use is an excellent weapon for defense. Since very few situations will justify the use of the pistol, the baton is designed to be used as a weapon that will preclude use of the pistol and prevent a last resort situation where deadly force must be used.

Bear in mind that knowledge and practice create confidence; not only in your own ability but also in your equipment. Self-confidence and the belief that you are right can overcome the natural fear that you may experience in the performance of your duties. Controlled fear will work for you and help you to control a violent situation; however, uncontrolled fear leads to panic, which can cause you to disregard all values of human life except your own. A panic-stricken patrolman cannot control his or her own actions, much less those of others.

Normal Usage of the Baton

Always keep the baton with you during your tour of duty; it is of no use to you when left in the patrol vehicle. Always keep your baton in the ring until you must use it. Never use it as a toy or to impress or frighten anyone. The baton may be used in either hand and is easily adapted for two-hand usage in close quarters for jabbing or pushing. Learn through practice to use the baton in both left and right hands for the execution of come-along techniques. When striking an offender with the baton, use it in your strong hand for speed and control. The baton may also be used as an extension of your arm for blocking or parrying blows that an offender may throw.

If the situation warrants, striking an offender with your baton will always be with the intention of temporarily disabling the offender and never with the intention of permanently injuring or harming the offender. Use only enough force to create pain and momentarily disable the offender in order to apply handcuffs or overcome resistance.

Assumed (Ready) Position

Grip the baton firmly by the grip end. From this position, hold the striking tip of the baton in your free hand, with the knuckles of both hands facing out as seen in figure 12-4. Two inches of the baton should extend from either hand. Hold the baton parallel to



193.210

Figure 12-4.—Assumed position.

the ground. You have now taken the “assumed position.” The following directions apply to persons that are right-handed as shown in figure 12-4; the position of the legs are reversed for left-handed persons.

If you are facing an offender, place yourself about one arm's length away from your opponent's right side, at an angle of about 45°. Your left leg should be slightly forward and slightly bent. Your right leg should be vertical, with most of your body weight on this leg. From the “assumed position,” all striking movements described will provide an instantaneous response, for defense as well as offense.

Striking Areas

When using the baton, strike at the fleshy areas of the body (such as the buttocks, arms and legs); other striking areas are the joints (elbows, knees, and wrists) and the bones (forearms, shin). Do not strike the head, spine, tailbone, or upper solar plexus (area just above pit of stomach). Blows to these areas could cause death or great bodily harm. Remember that the baton is an extension of your arm. The vulnerable points of the body in which impact with the baton should be made are depicted in figure 12-5.

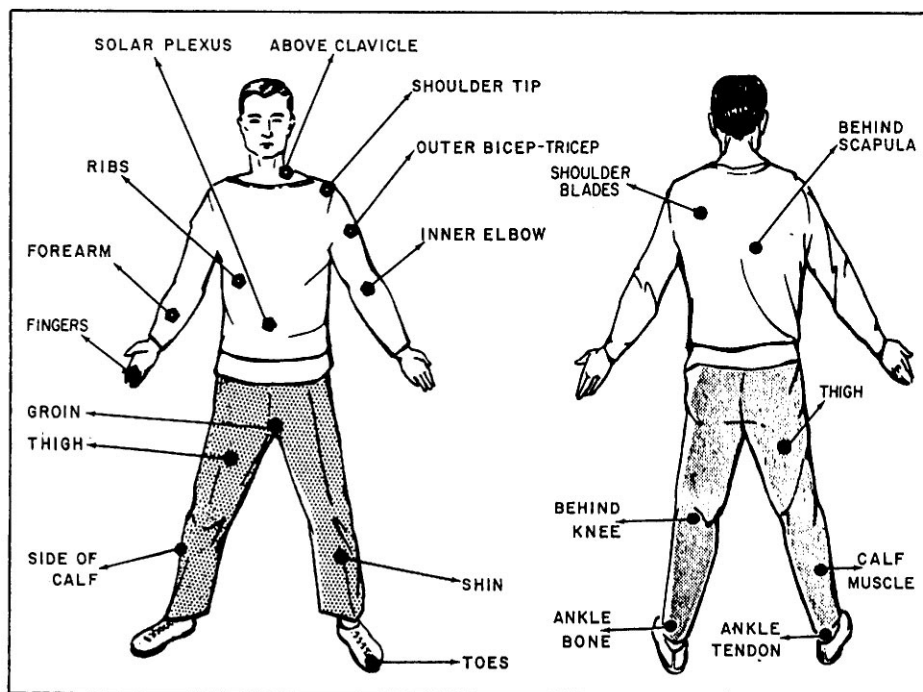


Figure 12-5.-Striking Areas.

Defensive Movements

All the defensive movements described here begin from the assumed position. They provide you an instantaneous response to an attack, and effective methods for quickly discouraging a violent offender.

CHEST OR OVERHAND ATTACK.— Your suspect has drawn a knife and is coming at you with an overhead, downward thrust towards your chest. As the offender's arm is coming down, bring your arms up and out as shown in figure 12-6. This must be done in a quick snapping (hard thrust) motion. Your striking area should be between the offender's wrist and forearm. Between the combination of the offender's downward thrust and your upward snap, blocking it, this action will cause the offender to drop the knife. (NOTE: Be careful in practice. As you will find out, just doing this slowly will bruise your partner. If done with enough force, you could break your partner's wrist). If you need to follow through after blocking, bring the baton around to your right in a circular motion, and strike at either the chest or kneecap area.

UNDERHAND THRUST ATTACK.— If the offender starts an upward thrust, slam your arms downward at an angle, striking the offender's wrist area

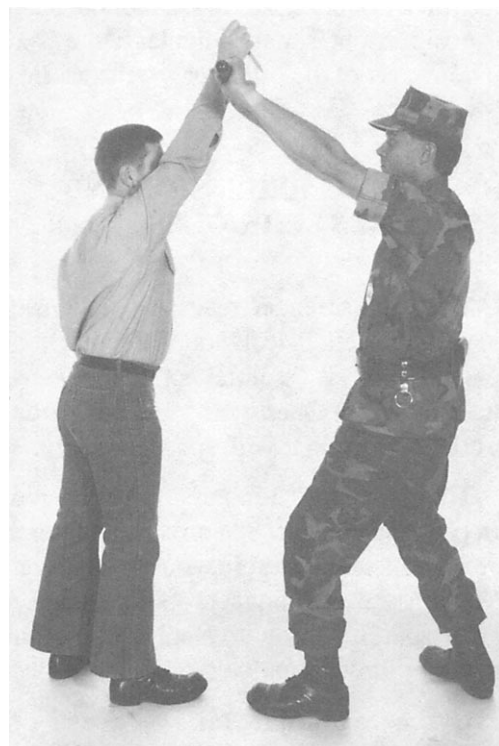
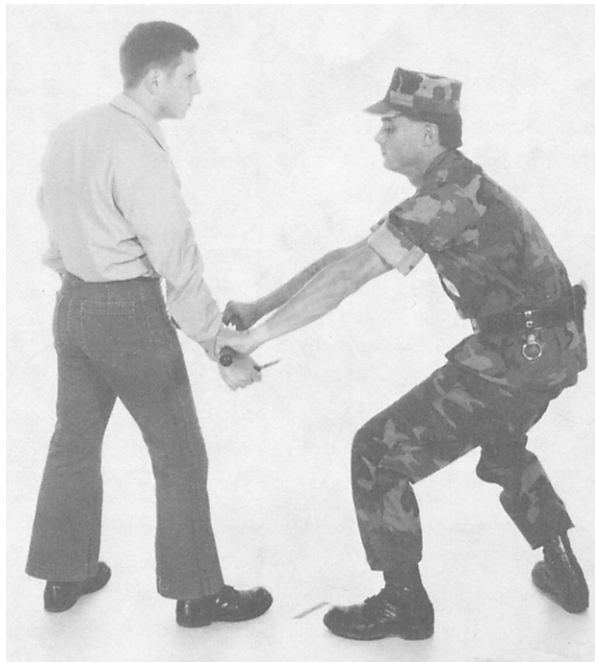


Figure 12-6.—Chest or overhead attack. 193.211



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Figure 12-7.—Underhand thrust attack.

as depicted in figure 12-7. This will cause a very sharp pain, forcing that person to drop the knife.

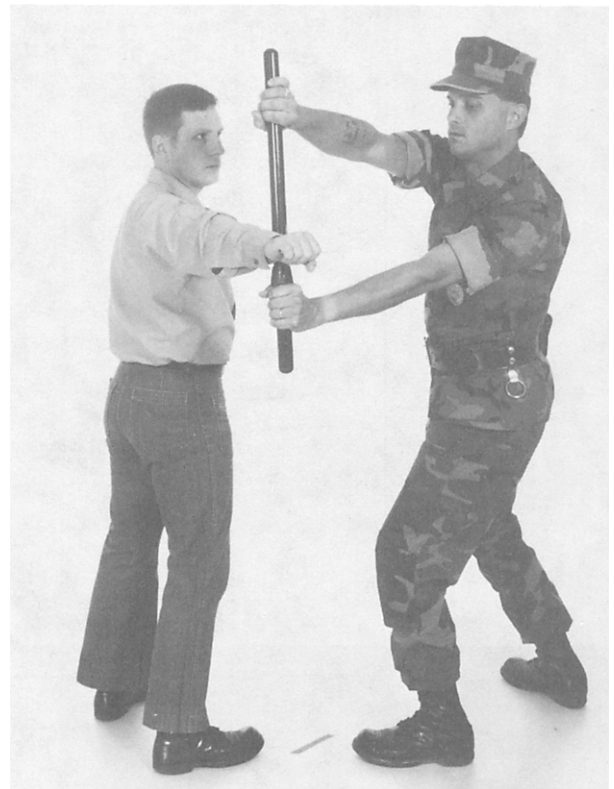
SLASH ATTACK.— Should an offender attack you with a sweeping sideward motion, snap your baton to a position that is perpendicular to the ground, striking the bony part of the offender's wrist as shown in figure 12-8.

PHYSICAL APPREHENSION AND RESTRAINT TECHNIQUES

When an offender resists apprehension by force, you will find certain techniques are invaluable when you are unarmed. It is essential not to apply any more force than necessary. Once you use one of the techniques described here, do it with speed and surprise.

The most critical moment is when you make your first physical contact. You are most vulnerable to attack at that moment. Therefore, you must protect yourself by executing the technique properly and swiftly. Never signal your intention to apply the technique, either vocally or through undue motion.

If the technique fails because of improper application, lack of speed, or by signaling your intent—you cannot try it a second time—the element of surprise is lost. If you fail the first time, you may be compelled to use force or a more drastic measure. Avoid



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Figure 12-8.—Slash Attack.

this by developing the highest proficiency in using the techniques describe here. (**NOTE:** All of these techniques are shown by a right-handed person. Left-handed persons should reverse these procedures.

Come-Along Holds

The come-along holds described in this chapter are effective in removing a violent offender from the scene of an apprehension.

First, take the interview stance, which is similar to the assumed (ready) position previously discussed (without the baton). To refresh your memory, the interview stance is established by facing the offender, placing yourself about one arm's length away from your opponent's right side, at an angle of about 45°. Your left leg will be slightly forward and slightly bent. Your right leg will be vertical, with most of your body weight on this leg. Always use this position when confronting a person, whether you intend to make an apprehension or only to question someone. This position is the most natural and suitable because the person you are talking to will normally be facing you and your stance will not look aggressive. It is suitable because you can move or

strike in any direction with minimum motion and effective speed.

The following two variations of come-alongs are an effective means of taking an offender from the scene of an apprehension should the offender refuse to come along. Even though these holds are simple, you must remember that to obtain proficiency, you must practice and maintain efficiency.

REAR ARM BAR.— From the interview stance, slip your left hand (thumb up) under the offender's right arm, with the back of your left wrist pressing against the inside of the offender's right elbow. With a slight turning motion to your right while on the ball of your left foot, bend the offender's right forearm upward toward his/her left shoulder. At the same time, slip your left hand high enough to lock his/her right elbow by grabbing the upper arm. Now secure your hold of the suspect in one of two ways. Put your right arm around the front of the suspect's neck and grab the left shoulder. Another effective measure is to pull his or her head backward by pulling the hair until the suspect is on his or her toes. One word of caution, when you practice with your partner, be careful as this hold, and the one described in the following paragraph can be painful.

PRESSURE POINT BAR.— This come-along is extremely simple but effective if applied properly. There are two key points you must remember when applying this hold. First, you must know how to locate a pressure point. One is about 2 inches past the elbow toward the armpit area. The second thing to remember is when you put your arm over and around the suspect's arm, use the bony part of your forearm to apply the proper pressure to the pressure point. This hold is applied when, if in the interview stance, the offender turns away from you, or if you have approached the offender from the side in a confrontation situation.

Grab the opponent's left wrist from the inside, pulling it slightly towards you, so that the arm is away from the body, and the palm in an upward position. Swing your right arm over the person's upper arm (just past the elbow) locking your hand against your chest. Now apply pressure on the suspect's arm by forcing it downward and twisting the wrist. Once the pressure point is applied correctly, the suspect will be on his or her toes, and the body will be arched backwards.

DEFENSE AGAINST CHOKE AND BODY HOLDS

Contact attacks have the largest variety of applications, but also require the least degree of skill to

overcome. The most common are: front and rear hold, front and rear chokes, and headlocks.

The most sensible technique of self-defense is to retreat in the face of an attack. However, the responsibilities of your duty will not allow this. Neither can you limit your action against an attack. Instead of merely defending yourself against an attack you must become the aggressor when attacked.

When placed in the role of the aggressor, however, your objective is NOT to destroy or maim your opponent; it is to overcome resistance to your lawful actions and to secure custody of the offender. The need to apply unarmed defense techniques when attacked at close quarters requires no further explanation or qualification. It would be as difficult a task to present here all known defenses for attacks as it would be for you to learn them. The following defenses are some of those you may be able to use in the situations described

Front Choke Hold

The offender has grabbed you around the throat and has started to choke you. With your hands at your side, bring them together, clasping your fingers to form a fist, bringing them straight up. With a powerful upward thrust, you should have broken the choking hold. Once the hold is broken, bring your clasped hands in a downward motion, striking the bridge of the nose. (**NOTE:** When doing this as practice, be careful with your partner. This can be very painful.) Another method of variation to this defense, is basically the same as previously mentioned, but instead of coming through the middle of the offender's arms, raise your arms overhead and clasp your hands together. With a powerful downward motion, smash your clasped hands into the offender's face and forearms. Follow up this move with a swift kick to the groin area. This will stop any aggressive move from the offender and give you a chance to regain your breath.

Rear Choke Hold

The offender has approached you from behind and has put his or her right arm (forearm) around your throat and is starting to crush your windpipe. The first thing you **MUST** do is turn your head into the crutch of that elbow. This prevents the person from crushing your windpipe and allows you to continue breathing. Next, twist slightly into that person (left to right) and reach up with your left hand and grab that person's shirt or coat. Take your right hand and do the same, but somewhat higher up. Now that you are somewhat sideways to the

offender, throw your hip into the offender's stomach, and give a powerful forward and right to left twisting motion. With this motion, you have not only broken the hold, but the person is now flat on the ground.

Front Body Hold

If you are grabbed from the front under your arm, you can do several things since your arms are free. However, if an offender grabs you from the front and pins your arms down, immediately slide your right foot to the rear and flex your knees to maintain your balance. Then strike the offender in the groin to make the offender break his or her grip. Encircle your left arm under and over the top of the offender's right arm with the palm of your left hand on top of his or her triceps muscle. Break the offender's balance by gripping the back of your left hand with your right hand and pull him or her forward and down into you. Place your left elbow in the offender's back then follow through with a rear arm lock.

Rear Body Hold

If an offender grabs you from the rear, immediately lower your weight by flexing your knees, shift your hips to the left and control the offender's arms by encircling your arms up and over the top of his or her arm. Stomp the instep of the offender's right foot with your right foot. Strike the offender in the groin with your right elbow. Grip the offender's right wrist with your right hand, sidestep to the right rotating his or her arm up and over your head as you sidestep. Twist the right wrist clockwise into your right hip; at the same time, grip the elbow with your left hand. With pressure on the elbow, sidestep to the right and take the offender to the ground; then drop your left knee in his or her back. Follow through with a rear arm lock.

Unarmed self defense is also presently being taught at MA training school at Lackland Air Force Base. Marine cadres attached to security departments are also available to provide proper training.

TECHNIQUES OF SEARCHING

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Describe the various types of searches and the procedures and techniques used.

It is necessary to have a practical, working knowledge of the techniques of searching an offender.

Normally, three types of searches are used-standing, kneeling, and prone. We will discuss when and how a complete search of a suspect is done. Also covered will be simple and complete vehicle searches and premises searches.

When you believe a person to be armed or when you consider the person to be dangerous, proceed with the utmost caution. The following list of DON'Ts provides practical advice for the Master-at-Arms.

1. Don't be unnecessarily rough. Be firm and let the offender know you are in command of the situation.

2. Don't let the offender delay or make excuses. Insist that your orders be obeyed immediately.

3. Don't grant any requests until the search is completed.

4. Don't stand too close to an offender when you are armed-the offender may grab your gun.

5. Don't talk too much. Make your orders clear and concise.

6. Don't permit anyone to come between you and the offender. Keep away from pedestrians when streets are crowded and remove the offender from the street as soon as possible. While on a sidewalk, keep the offender between you and the buildings. If no better place is available, take the offender into a doorway.

7. Don't allow offenders to separate; keep them together. Keep the offenders between you and your partner.

8. Don't permit the offender to face you. If you think he or she is dangerous, make the offender turn away from you. Never place a gun against an offender even from behind, because he or she may attempt to take it away from you. Never go within kicking or striking distance of an offender when you have a gun in your hand.

9. Don't let an offender get the upper hand during the apprehension.

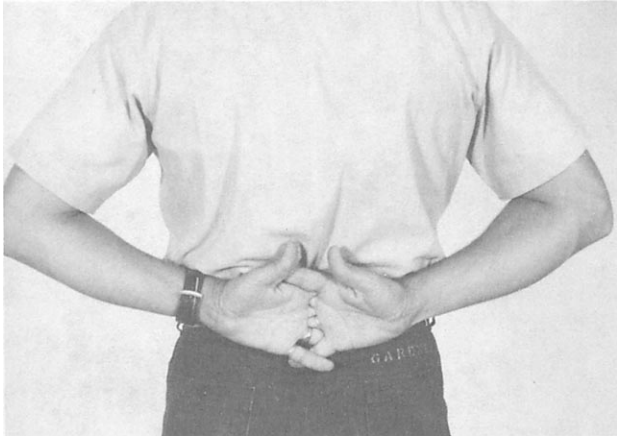
Now we will discuss and walk you step by step through the different types of Handcuffing/search positions.

STANDING REAR CUFF AND SEARCH POSITION

1. With subject facing you, identify yourself and explain that subject is under apprehension. Have subject put his arms straight out, parallel to the deck palms up, feet shoulder width apart. Instruct subject to turn slowly until he is told to stop (approximately 180°). You are

looking for telltale signs or bulges that could reveal concealed weapons.

2. Instruct subject to stop turning when he is facing away from you. Have subject put his palms together behind his back with his fingers interlaced - backs of his hands against his back.



193.214

3. Instruct subject to move his hands (still interlaced) slightly away from his back toward you. Step in with your offhand ready to grab, strong hand up ready to protect you if necessary.



193.215

4. Grab subject's interlaced fingers with your off hand from the top. Make sure to grab deep enough so that all of your fingernails are showing to the rear and your thumb is over his. Next grip subject's hands and torque them backwards.



193.216



193.217

5. Grip cuffs in the middle with both single bars facing forward. Move subject's hands over to the right side of his body, maintaining enough torque backwards on his hands to maintain control.



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